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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Judge Sharswood on Legal Tenders—Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Horle vs. Trott:

"On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 26th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The unterrified minority, the Democratic party of Allegheny county, year after year go through the farce of nominating a ticket to present at the polls in opposition to the Republicans, who have matters their own way in this District. Yesterday a convention of Democratic delegates assembled and succeeded in finding enough men willing to be sacrificed at the forthcoming election, in order that the party organization may be kept up and cherished in the county. The attendance at the Convention was quite respectable, and, to a certain degree, harmonious. The inevitable resolutionizer, R. H. Kerr, Esq., was on hand with a modest string of whereases and resolves to present to the "loyal" assemblage. He was not to be frowned down, although many of the delegates felt that the party has enough to bear, without carrying the high sounding but meaningless words of Mr. Kerr as a platform of principles. The venerable father of many resolutions finally triumphed, and thus again demonstrated that he had the party in his capacious pocket. A modest representative of the new fledged Democratic and National Union organ of Western Pennsylvania, and one of an ever troublesome faction, was deeply concerned for the "old man" at Washington, and with eloquence endeavored to show how much respect was due Mr. Johnson by the unterrified. The delegates had some knowledge of the past experience of the party in tying to the skirts of the aforesaid "old man" and repudiated him. Just think of it—Andrew Johnson set aside by the Democrats of Allegheny county, and the influence of the respectable journal which is devoted to his interests, repudiated too, as though not worth courting. After this exhibition of feeling on the part of the great minority towards the President, we are constrained to ask where now may be found his friends and admirers? The Convention adjourned after making nominations, and doubtless the party will make noble efforts towards lessening the overwhelming majority promised our favorite candidate, Judge Williams.

WE FIND the following letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, which gives the lie to the statement made by the mythical Salem *Journal* that the State Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, Mr. Wickersham, is a New Englander. While the announcement was not calculated to injure that gentleman, still it is proper to expose the tricks resorted to by the leaders of the Democratic party to secure votes through forgery and falsehood. Here is the letter:

HARRISBURG, August 12, 1867.

To the Editors of The Press:

SIR: In the Salem *Journal* article, which you so properly call a "stupid forgery," it is stated that "the State Superintendent of Common Schools is by birth and education a New Englander, and it is fair to presume that *the next crop of Dutch voters will be as completely 'Yankeeized' as it is possible to effect out of such unpromising material.*"

Although it is removing myself from the best of company, it is proper to say that I belong to one of the oldest Pennsylvania families, my ancestors having come from England about the year 1684, and that I have never been out of the State more than six weeks at a time in my life.

If some people are afraid of intelligent voters it is not my fault.

J. E. WICKERSHAM.
Superintendent Common Schools.

THAT very important body, the Fenian Congress, is in session in New York and doubtless the freedom of Ireland has again and again been declared on paper and by enthusiastic Milesian orators, since its commencement. It is announced that John Savage has been elected Head Centre and President of the organization. What has Roberts done, that he should be defeated just after his return from the Courts of France, Austria, Italy and Prussia, with his bosom full of mysterious secrets, and plots for the deliverance of old Iriland? It is too bad to shelve him with O'Mahony and Stephens, for he deserved better.

THE Republicans of Dauphin county have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Col. A. J. Herr, P. S. Bergstresser. Prothonotary—Joseph H. Nissley. Register—George M. Mark. Treasurer—Albert Hummell. Commissioner—Isaac Hoffman. Poor Director—Philip Moyer. Coroner—James Porter. Auditor—A. K. Black. Jury Commissioner—Capt. Rutherford.

GRANT'S silence may be a commendable virtue, but the people are now clamoring for an opinion of some kind from him on the important questions of the hour. The Soldiers' Union, of Washington, D. C., refused to pass a resolution complimentary to him, inasmuch as no one knows where he stands, and it would be unsafe to endorse a man resting on uncertain ground.

AN important legal decision from our candidate for Supreme Judge, Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, delivered yesterday in the District Court, will be found in our local columns to-day. It will repay careful perusal, as it is the first of the character made since the passage of the Bankrupt act, and as a legal document is worthy of preservation.

THE negroes of the South are beginning to fully appreciate the great privilege of suffrage, and are anxious to become thoroughly educated in the politics of the country, so that they may prove acceptable and worthy citizens.

IT is now rumored from Washington that GEN. SICKLES' removal is contemplated by the President. Like SHERIDAN, Gen. SICKLES has been using his best efforts towards successful reconstruction and must suffer.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT NITRO-GLYCERINE CASE.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—The important suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company vs. A. S. Williams & Guion, first tried in the Liverpool Court of Assize, has resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs, with damages assessed 13,000 pounds sterling. The suit grew out of an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Aspinwall, April 3d, 1866, by which the steamship European, belonging to plaintiffs, was totally destroyed while lying at the above named port. The explosion also resulted in the loss of sixty lives, including those of the captain and several other officers of the steamer. The Caribbean, of the same line, also sustained serious damage. The ship was valued at thirty-six to forty thousand pounds. The cargo was insured for about eighty thousand pounds. The damages to the Caribbean were estimated at nearly ten thousand pounds. The owners of several buildings on the shore, which were demolished, put in their claims for damages to a considerable amount additional, but the underwriters declined to make good their losses and threw the responsibility upon the owners of the Europeans, upon the ground that they were culpably carrying such explosive materials on their ship and below deck. The plaintiffs in turn brought suit against Williams & Guion, as shippers of nitro glycerine, claiming that they were guilty of deception in shipping an article under the name of Glorian Oil, a substance unknown to chemists or commerce, and thus involved the plaintiffs in their great losses and liabilities. Defendants replied they had acted in the matter only as forwarders; that the explosive material came to them from a Hamburg house, with instructions to forward to Bondman, Neal & Son *via* plaintiffs' lines; that they were themselves deceived by the description title of Glorian Oil in the manifest, and had no knowledge nor suspicion of the dangerous character of the freight, which thus passed through their hands in the usual course of their business. The judgment rendered is understood to definitely settle the fact that the plaintiffs are entitled to damages and cannot recover their losses from the underwriters; but the question whether the defendants are ultimately liable, or whether the plaintiffs must look to the original shippers at Hamburg, goes to a higher tribunal for argument and decision.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 21.—*Evening.*—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present. Her speech was read by the Commissioner. The Queen declares that there is no longer any grounds for apprehension of war in Europe. The threatened conspiracy in Ireland had proved futile, and the attempt at revolt was suppressed almost without bloodshed by the valor of the troops, vigilance and activity of the police and general loyalty of the people. Lawd ha been vindicated without sacrifice of human life. The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty with the United States, and in conclusion congratulates Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian Union, the passage of the Reform Bill, and the adoption of other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

THE YORK RACES.

LONDON, August 21.—*Evening.*—The races at York to-day were well attended. The principal race, for the Ebor Oakes stakes, was won by "Juse."

ITALY.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—THE MOVEMENT ON ROME.

FLORENCE, August 21.—The prorogation of the Italian Parliament took place to-day.

Garabaldi was again obliged to defer the movement on Rome and the preparations which were being made by the party of action throughout Italy, under orders of the General, have been suspended.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCE OF CROWNED HEADS.

PARIS, August 21.—*Evening.*—The semi-official press of this city declare the Conference of the Emperors at Salzburg ensures a long term of peace for Europe. Another gathering of European Sovereigns is expected to take place here. It is reported that Queen Victoria and Emperor Francis Joseph will meet Napoleon at Paris in October.

TURKEY.

NEW COUNCIL TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, August 21.—*Evening.*—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan has resolved to form a new Council, composed in equal numbers of Greeks and Turks.

SPAIN.

THE REVOLT IN CATELONIA.

LONDON, August 12.—It is reported from Madrid that the revolt in Catelonia has failed and the authority of the Government is rapidly being re-established in the insurrectory districts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 21.—*Evening*—Consols 94¼ @ 94⅝ for money and 94¾ @ 95 for account. U. S. 5-20s 73¾; Illinois Central 77¾; Erie 45¾; Atlantic and Great Western 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet and steady; middling uplands 12½d, Orleans 12½d; sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Wheat 12s. 9d. Barley 5s. Oats 2s 11d. Peas 24s. Flour 34s. Cheese 59s. Beef 120s. Lard 51s 6d. Pork 76s 6d. Bacon 41s 6d. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, August 21.—Markets unchanged. Petroleum at Antwerp 43 francs.

FRANKFORT, August 21.—United States bonds quoted at 77¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 21, 1867.

ADROIT ROBBERY.

Besson & Sons store, Chambers street, was adroitly robbed of $12,000 in bonds yesterday, it is supposed by a person representing himself as a Texas trader.

ROWING MATCH.

Two boatmen have made a match to row from Elysian fields, Hoboken, to Pough keepsie, for $500, on the 5th of September.

FOR EUROPE.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, are among the passengers by the steamer Russia, which sailed to-day.

FENIAN CONCLAVE.

A Fenian Convention, of the O'Mahony branch, is in session to-day, and proceeded to organize. It is quite largely attended.

EXPRESS COMPANY SUIT.

It is stated that the statement relative to the test suit at Albany against the Merchants Union Express Company, is the only information received by the officers of the company on the subject.

COAL SALES.

Forty thousand tons of Pittston coal were sold at auction to-day at $4,15@4,70.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

Report says Collyer and Barney Aaron are matched for another prize fight.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Pacific Mail Company have declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent.

BASE BALL.

The Base Ball game to-day resulted, Athletics 23, Eckfords 19.

MINISTER TO ROME RETURNED.

Gen. Rufus King and family, late Minister at Rome, returned to this city yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Railroad Difficulty in Court—And Still Another Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, August 21.—E. W. Cole, who claims to be President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, having been elected by the excluded stockholders and those who voting against the Burns directory, has applied to Judge Brien, of the Circuit Court of Davidson county, for a mandamus to give him possession of the road and stock. Judge Brien will hear the case at the regular term of Court next month. Whatever the decision may be in the matter, it will go before the Supreme Court next December.

The cabin of a negro, named Franklin, near Gallatin, was entered this morning just before day, and Franklin murdered. His son was also shot, but made his escape with a bad wound in the thigh. Franklin was a carriage driver for Mr. Franklin, of Gallatin. The murderers are unknown, but are supposed to be negroes.

The Cable to Cuba Successfully Spliced and Working Well.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PUNTA RORA, FLA., August 21.—The submarine telegraph cable between Key West and Havana was successfully spliced on Sunday, 18th inst., and worked well. The movements of the telegraph party between this place and Key West are unknown.

THE enterprising Germans of Tennessee have formed associations for the encouragement of immigration of laborers from Europe to that State.

DISTRICT COURT.

The O'Hara Bench Warrant Case—The Bankrupt Law and Pennsylvania Insolvent Law—Important Opinion by Judge Williams.

A decision was rendered by Judge Williams, of the District Court, yesterday, on the question, raised in the O'Hara bench warrant case, argued on Friday of last week, on a motion to quash the warrant. As the opinion is of more than ordinary importance, we publish it in full.

The Commonwealth at the instance of James Millingar vs. Michael O'Hara. No. 72, November Term, 1867. Bench Warrant.

OPINION BY WILLIAMS, A. J.

This is a proceeding by Bench Warrant, under the act of July 13th, 1842, at the instance of James Millingar, a judgment creditor of O'Hara & Robinson, against Michael O'Hara, a member of the said firm. The affidavit of complainant, upon which the warrant of arrest in this case was issued, sets forth the recovery of a judgment, in this Court, by the affiant against the firm of O'Hara & Robinson, upon a bond in the penal sum of $50,000, conditioned to indemnify him from his liability as endorser of certain promissory notes, drawn by the said firm to the amount of $25,000—$8,500 of which notes, it is averred, had become due and had been protested for non-payment, and which he had become liable to pay, and one of which, amounting to $2,500, he had actually paid.

The affidavit charges that the defendant bargained and sold a large quantity of tools and other property of the firm, of the value of $5,000, for four hundred dollars, and that he so disposed of the said property with intent to defraud his creditors:

That he gave to his wife, or to some person in trust for her, a note for $7000 of the monies of the firm with intent to defraud his creditors:

That he removed out of the county certain property, to wit: bank notes, United States Treasury notes, drafts and bills of exchange, amounting in the whole to about $20,000, with intent to defraud his creditors:

That he has property and money which he fraudulently conceals, and unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of affiant's judgment:

That he has disposed of a portion of his property and is about to dispose of other portions of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Upon the presentation of the affidavit, a warrant for the arrest of the defendant was issued in accordance with the requirements of the act, and he was thereupon arrested and brought before the Court. But, at his instance, the hearing of the case was adjourned to a subsequent day, upon his giving bond, with surety, for his appearance at that time. At the same time his counsel moved to quash the warrant on two grounds:

First, Because the Bankrupt act of the 2d March, 1867, supercedes all proceedings under the act of 12th July, 1842, where, as in this case, the complainant's debt is provable under the Bankrupt act, and the defendant is amenable to its provisions.

Second, The warrant was irregularly issued, and cannot be enforced, under the provisions of the act of 12th July, 1842, because at the time the said warrant was issued there was a pending law in the Court, between the parties, concerning the property of the partnership, consisting of the materials, stock, manufactured ware and merchandize of the said firm, and upon the individual property of the defendant, embracing his stock in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, by virtue of a fi. fa. issued on complainant's judgment; and because all the monies and effects of the defendant in the possession of the Exchange National Bank were by law attached, by virtue of an attachment in execution issued on said judgment and served upon the said bank, prior to the issuing of the writs and the indorsement of the Sheriff thereon.

The motion was thereupon argued by the counsel on both sides and held under advisement, and the further hearing of the case adjourned until the 20th inst., to enable the defendant's entering into a new bond, with surety, for his appearance.

In considering and determining the questions raised by the defendant's motion, I have availed myself of the learning and judgment of my brethren—the President Judge of this Court, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. At my request, and with the view of securing uniformity of decision and practice under the act authorizing this proceeding, they have investigated and considered the the questions with me, and the result is that we have unanimously come to the following conclusions:

First—That the Bankrupt Act, as soon as it went into operation, *ipso facto*, suspended all action upon future cases arising under the insolvent laws of this State, where the insolvent laws act upon the same subject matter and the same persons as the Bankrupt Act.

Second—That the Bankrupt Act suspends all proceedings under the act of 12th of July, 1842, where the latter act operates on the same subject matter and upon the same persons as the former.

Third—That the Bankrupt Act operates upon the subject matter of the complaint in this case and upon the persons affected thereby, and therefore, it suspends the operation of the act of July 12th, 1842, under which the warrant for the defendant's arrest was issued.

Fourth—That even if this were not so, the warrant in this case was not regularly issued, and cannot be enforced, under the provisions of the act of July 12th, 1842, pending a levy on the personal property of the partnership and the individual property of the defendant, by virtue of the *fi. fa.* in the sheriff's hands, in addition to the defendant's judgment; and pending the attachment of defendant's effects, in the possession of the garnishees, by virtue of the execution attachment issued on said judgment.

Fifth—That the warrant issued in this case, must, therefore, be quashed.

But before proceeding to make the order it may be proper to give briefly the reasons in support of the conclusions to which we have come—

First—The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States. How far this power supercedes State legislation was at one time a matter of much discussion, upon which Judges differed in opinion. Some held that the power in Congress is exclusive of that of the States; and, whether exercised or not, it imposes a state of legislation. Golden vs. Prince, 3 Wash. Circ. Rep. 313. Others maintained that the power in Congress is not exclusive, and that, when unexerted, the States are at liberty to exercise it; and this opinion is now firmly established by judicial decisions. Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat, 122; Ogden vs. Saunders, 12 id., 273. The well settled doctrine on the subject is this: Where power is granted to Congress are not exclusive of similar powers existing in the States, unless where the Constitution has expressly so in terms given an exclusive power to Congress, or the exercise of a like power is prohibited to the States, or there is a direct repugnancy or incompatibility in the exercise of it by the States. In all other cases the States retain concurrent authority with Congress, except when an act of the States and of the Union are in direct and manifest collision on the same subject, and then those of the Union, being the supreme law of the land, are of paramount authority, and the State laws so far, and so far only, as such incompatibility exists, must give way. Thus, in the case of concurrent powers, when once the Legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on a given subject, the State power over that subject which was before concurrent, is by that exercise prohibited. 1 Kent's Com. 366-7. This doctrine has been applied by the Courts to the power of Congress on the subject of bankruptcies; and it has been held that though the power in Congress is exclusive as to all the States, and when unexerted, the States are at liberty to exercise the power in its full extent, unless so far as they are controlled by other constitutional provisions; yet when Congress has acted upon the subject, to the extent of the national legislation, the power of the States is limited and controlled. 4 Wheat. 122; 12 id. 275.

Let us then apply these principles to the question before us. If the Bankrupt Act conflicts with the insolvent laws of this State, the operation of the latter is suspended so long as the Bankrupt law continues in force. It is true that there is a wide difference between the Bankrupt Act and our insolvent laws, as it respects the relief afforded to the debtor, for, while the bankrupt may be discharged from his debts, the insolvent only is finally discharged from imprisonment. And there are marked differences in other respects. But these differences in the scope and purposes of the acts, and as it respects the regulations contained therein, do not necessarily prevent the acts from conducting with each other. On the contrary they may occasion the conflict. The line of partition between bankrupt and insolvent laws is not so distinctly marked, as to enable any person to say with positive precision, what belongs exclusively to the one and not to the other class of laws. It is difficult to discriminate with accuracy between bankrupt and insolvent laws; and therefore a bankrupt law may contain those regulations which are generally found in insolvent laws, and an insolvent law may contain those which are common to a bankrupt law: 2 Kent. Com. 390. It is unnecessary for the question they both operate upon the same subject matter, and upon the same persons, and they provide in some respects a different rule for the distribution of a debtor's effects among his creditors. They are therefore, in direct and manifest collision with each other, and the State must, of course, yield to the paramount authority of the national legislature. And so the question was decided in *ex parte* Watkins, 3 Peters' Sup. Rep. 222, cited by defendant's counsel. It was there held that the Bankrupt law of 1841, upon going into operation in February, 1842, *ipso facto* suspended all action upon future cases arising under the State insolvent laws, where the insolvent laws were within the true view of the Bankrupt law. In delivering the opinion Judge Story said: It appears to me that both cannot be enforced in operation or apply at the same time to the same persons; and where the State and National legislation upon the same subject, and the same persons come in conflict, the National laws must prevail, and suspend the operation of the State laws. This, as far as I know, has been the uniform doctrine maintained in all the Courts of the United States. And, after referring to the different opinions expressed by the Judges in the case of Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat. 122, as to the question of the exclusive power vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States to pass a Bankrupt law, he says: But all the Court were agreed that when Congress did pass a Bankrupt Act, it was supreme, and that the state laws must yield to it and could no longer operate upon persons or cases within the purview of such act. * * * It seems to me, therefore, he adds, that nothing remains upon which an argument can be founded, that the insolvent laws of Massachusetts are not to go into operation and cases within the purview of the Bankrupt Act completely suspended. Each system is to act upon the same subject matter, upon the same property, upon the same rights, and upon the same persons—creditors as well as debtors. Both cannot go on together without direct and positive collision; and the moment that the Bankrupt Act does, or may operate upon the person or the case, that moment it virtually supersedes all State legislation.

And in the case of Griswold vs. Pratt, 9 McCall 16, it was subsequently held by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that while the United States Bankrupt act of 1841 was in force, proceedings against a debtor, under the insolvent laws of the State, were unauthorized and void, if the debtor and his property were subject to the operation of the Bankrupt act, although no proceedings under it were had against him. It was conceded in that case, as it has been by the complainant's counsel in this, that the effect of the Bankrupt law was necessarily to suspend all State laws with which it came in conflict; but it was contended there, as it has been in this case, and as was ruled in Zelgenfuss's case, 2 Iredell, 463, that a State insolvent law may exist and operate with full vigor, until the Bankrupt law attaches itself upon the person or property of the debtor, by proceedings instituted in bankruptcy; and and that no case of conflict can arise until after the proceedings in bankruptcy have reached that state in which the debtor has been judicially declared a bankrupt. But this position, however plausible it may appear at first view, cannot, as the Court say, be sustained. The right to proceed under the insolvent law of the State, the bankrupt law being in full force, must be placed on a firmer basis than that of the failure of the insolvent to apply to the District Court of the United States for the institution of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If the proceedings under the insolvent law are valid at all, they must be valid to the extent of carrying out and perfecting such proceedings after they have once been instituted. Such effect has always been admitted to attach to proceedings legally commenced before the Bankrupt law went into operation, but then pending. Sound principle would require that, in all cases where proceedings could be legally instituted, they should have the legal capability of being perfected to the final termination of the suit under the view taken of this question on all hands, and as conceded on the part of the plaintiff, the proceedings under the State insolvent law, pending the Bankrupt law, for the property in controversy, might be wholly superseded and rendered void, at the will of the bankrupt, by his filing a petition in bankruptcy, during any stage of the proceedings under the insolvent law, before the assets should be divided among his creditors.

There can be no doubt, as it seems to me, both upon reason and authority, that the present Bankrupt Act supersedes all State laws acting upon the same rights and affecting the same persons and the same property.

second—And for the like reasons the Bankrupt Act passed in 1842, by virtue of which the warrant in this case was issued. It was considered in that case, as it has been by the complainant's counsel in this, that the effect of the Bankrupt law was necessarily to suspend all State laws with which it came in conflict; but it was contended there, as it has been in this case, and as was ruled in Zelgenfuss's case, 2 Iredell, 463, that a State insolvent law may exist and operate with full vigor, until the Bankrupt law attaches itself upon the person or property of the debtor, by proceedings instituted in bankruptcy; and and that no case of conflict can arise until after the proceedings in bankruptcy have reached that state in which the debtor has been judicially declared a bankrupt. But this position, however plausible it may appear at first view, cannot, as the Court say, be sustained. The right to proceed under the insolvent law of the State, the bankrupt law being in full force, must be placed on a firmer basis than that of the failure of the insolvent to apply to the District Court of the United States for the institution of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If the proceedings under the insolvent law are valid at all, they must be valid to the extent of carrying out and perfecting such proceedings after they have once been instituted. Such effect has always been admitted to attach to proceedings legally commenced before the Bankrupt law went into operation, but then pending. Sound principle would require that, in all cases where proceedings could be legally instituted, they should have the legal capability of being perfected to the final termination of the suit under the view taken of this question on all hands, and as conceded on the part of the plaintiff, the proceedings under the State insolvent law, pending the Bankrupt law, for the property in controversy, might be wholly superseded and rendered void, at the will of the bankrupt, by his filing a petition in bankruptcy, during any stage of the proceedings under the insolvent law, before the assets should be divided among his creditors.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The office of Secretary of War is not a military one. It is as purely civil as that of Secretary of State. No officer of the army is assignable to it by virtue of his military rank. Indeed, if a Brigadier General or junior Major General should be placed therein, all the officers of superior grade to him would doubtless insist that he should resign one commission or the other, and, in case of refusal, would throw up their own in obedience to a sense of honor. This dilemma is obviated when the Secretaryship of War is held by the General-in-Chief, because he ranks all other army officers.

But it may well be questioned if it is proper for the one person to hold at the same time a high command in the army and a high civil appointment. It would certainly be felt to be decidedly out of place to make the General-in-Chief Secretary of the Treasury or Attorney General. But these two Cabinet offices are in the same category as the others, including the headship of the War Department.

If General GRANT shall be elected President, it will be felt suitable, if not indispensable, for him to surrender the office he now holds in the army; and this none the less because the fact that the President is at the head of military as well as civil affairs. This would be seen still clearer if General GRANT should be elected to a seat in either House of Congress, or to be elevated to the Supreme bench.

Attention was recently called to the circumstance that General KILPATRICK was holding his place in the army while serving as Minister to one of the South American States. No man of sense can doubt but that this is irregular and of mischievous tendency, no matter what may be the personal character or military services of the General.

We do not understand that General GRANT was assigned to the administration of the War Department in virtue of his military rank. He could not be. He was designated precisely as any civilian might have been.

President JOHNSON in appointing Gen. GRANT to the War Department had the warrant of precedent on his side. Gen. SCOTT once had devolved on him the same duty.

Our design, therefore, is not to reflect either on President JOHNSON or General GRANT touching this matter, but to call attention to a practice which is at variance with republican simplicity, and in contravention of the spirit and intention of the laws.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The pressure of public opinion has at last constrained the British aristocracy to admit a large section of what they denominate the lower classes to participation in the Government. This concession is variously regarded by conservatives.

In the House of Lords the head of one of the oldest and most illustrious noble families declared that this extension of the franchise would simply compel the adoption of a thorough system of popular education. In this he was absolutely correct. Nothing can be plainer than that the system of education fostered in each country should have respect to the particular form of Government established therein. Under a military Government like that of Russia, it is chiefly important to educate soldiers; a few to command and the many to obey. Under a theocratic Government like that of Rome, it is of chiefest consequence to educate priests. Under an oligarcial Government, such as the British one has been for two hundred years, it has been of vitalist necessity to develop and equip an aristocracy. Under each of these forms, the few rule in the name of God, for their own benefit, and at the expense of the many. The systems of education that prevail in these countries, respectively, comports exactly with the forms of Government upheld therein. Complaints have, indeed, been often made that broader schemes of education were not devised and instituted; but these complaints have not been well-founded. So long as Governments by proscription remain, the educational plans must correspond thereto, or the particular form of Government will be undermined. As Great Britain has taken a long step towards popularizing its Government, it will now be forced to establish a system of education for the people. This done, the educational system will react on the Government at once, compelling still further ameliorations, until all the people shall share equally in the political power.

Other conservatives see this, and hence are filled with dismal forebodings. Among these is Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, the profoundest thinker of England, if not of his age. Sprung from the common people, this great man has fallen a victim to hero worship. The drill sergeant is his ideal man. Force, in his conception, is the highest excellence; the chief utility. He deifies it. In his system the people are only so many brutes, whom it is the bounden duty of the select few to overpower and compel to do their bidding.

In a powerful essay he has developed his view of the inevitable tendency of the Reform bill. He regards it as a Niagara plunge, which must result in the demolition of the monarchy and in the degradation of the entire population. He counsels the aristocracy by title and by nature, to unite and make common cause against innovation; nay, to carry the government back to a complete despotism. He does not hesitate to affirm that the truest idea of government is one hundred thousand superior men holding a million inferior ones steadily to their work.

Mr. CARLYLE was born some centuries too late. The people of England will not accept him as an inspired guide, or as any leader whatever. They have outgrown the political institutions of the Middle Ages, and will not go back thereto, no matter how earnestly he may entreat them.

THE DELEGATE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my article yesterday, I referred mainly to the gross inequality of representation, which, under the most favorable circumstances, would give the control of the County Convention to a very small minority, perhaps not the tenth part of the actual voters, even if every Republican in the county were to attend in person at the primary meetings, from which consideration it is apparent that under present auspices a fair expression of the popular sentiment is absolutely unattainable.

Before leaving this point it may, however, be worth while to inquire how many people are actually represented in these important conclaves which undertake the business of deciding without appeal, for whom you and I and every other Republican shall be allowed to vote.

I suppose it will be conceded that, unless in the exceptional case of some office, of *profit* about the Court House, where the candidates have been sounded through the country calling the people specially in their particular interests, the average of attendants at these primary meetings would not be more than a dozen to each. Nobody can deny that it is no unusual thing for such an assemblage to consist of only the predestined delegates themselves, with perhaps some two or three other persons who have been personally and pressingly invited, or rather urged by them to come and assist at the solemn farce by way of giving to it a respectable coloring. We know the fact that on some occasions the people of important townships do not think it worth while to hold any meetings at all, and that the vacancies thus produced are publicly supplied by another process equally absurd and as unmistakably indicative of the estimation in which the popular sentiment is held, and the value set by those bodies themselves upon the popular vote, which is the selection from the bystanders of a *couple of talesmen*, who are sure to be on hand, and probably brought there by the managers for that purpose, and are thus invested with the high privilege of making a ticket for the party. Nothing, therefore, can be clearer, I think, than the fact that these conventions, even supposing them to be always faithful exponents of the will of those who elected them, do not, as a general thing, hold their high and important commissions from a *tithe* of the people. That they should have been tolerated so long in the face of so obvious a truth, and of such fruits as they have borne in the selection of candidates, is only to be accounted for by a long habit of obedience, and the frightful apathy that it has engendered.

It does not follow, however, and it is not by any means intended to admit that equality in representation will cure such evils as are now afflicting us. The mischief is inherent in the system itself, because it involves not the exercise of a right by the voter himself, but the surrender to third persons, without necessity, of a power which he cannot safely delegate, and can properly only exercise himself. If you ask him to go to a primary meeting, it is not to indicate his choice of candidates, but to invest some two other persons, whom he would not perhaps be inclined to choose himself, with the high prerogative of deciding for him upon the candidates for whom he shall be allowed to vote.

The essence of democracy is that the citizen shall exercise his power, as far as practicable, in his proper person, and always so in the giving of his vote. Hence the *proxy* is now, on principle, admissable. The doctrine of *representation* only steps in where a personal performance is impossible, as in the case of deliberative assemblies for the purpose of making laws, where matters are discussed and opinions exchanged, and a large discretion in the representative is absolutely necessary. The case is not so here. It is one merely of election amongst candidates. Nominating Conventions do not meet to deliberate or discuss. Their business is only to do what a voter can do himself—with just as little inconvenience as he could attend a public meeting. It is not necessary that he should delegate this power, and he cannot safely do it. When he elects a member of the Legislature he retains his power over him because he is responsible at the next election. He cannot then control his delegates, and if he could it would be impossible to instruct them as to the selection of a whole ticket, because the meeting would be sure to divide on so large a field, although they might possibly unite upon a single candidate. The wishes and opinions therefore of every voter must be disappointed to some extent at all events, and as a consequence the delegates are free to do just as they please or just as somebody about the Court House bids them. Is this a power to be transferred to anybody, when the man who owns it may just as conveniently exercise it himself and can only give to his own opinions a practical weight by doing it?

Supposing, however, that the delegates are always honest—and I do not dispute that many of them may be so—how many men are there of the acquaintance of any one to whom we would be willing to surrender our own judgments and consciences in any other matter affecting us so deeply in its consequences, without appeal? It is only because we do not properly appreciate the importance of having wise and honest legislators, that we do not care how the delegates may dispose of their votes. We interest ourselves and grow red hot sometimes upon the election of a Sheriff or Prothonotary, which are paying offices, but mere *ministerial* ones, where good bail can be had and good clerks found to do the duties, if the principal cannot, just because we would like to see some personal friend in the enjoyment of the emoluments, and we turn the business of indicating who are to be the makers of our laws over to the uncontrollable and illimitable discretion of a set of irresponsible delegates, as though it were of no concern to us. The office does not pay, of course, in the hands of *honest* men except in the consciousness of a high duty honestly performed. It does and will pay in the hands of dishonest men, who are always sure to spare no available scheme to secure the managers and delegates. High-minded and independent men will not run after either, while they are the men properly, and none others, that the people want and ought to seek. They cannot much longer remain indifferent to this matter, and they must attend to it if they would save the State from utter ruin. They cannot, however, do it unless you will explode the present vicious and indefensible system and give them another, as you can do, that will enable them to make their voices heard, and inspire such an interest as will bring them to the work. What that other is I will explain hereafter. PITT.

Sheridan at Home.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes a pleasant sketch of a visit to the house of the Sheridan family in Somerset, Ohio. The family now consists of the father and mother, P. H. Sheridan, John L. Sheridan, Michael V. Sheridan, and the daughter and sister, Mary, who, about two years since, was married to Capt. John Wilson, who is a native of Perry county, but served through the war in a Michigan regiment. Mary is the only daughter, and since her marriage she and her husband live in the house with her parents. John Sheridan, father of the General, is apparently about 65 years of age, of sanguine temperament, a rugged, muscular, honest-looking Hibernian, and not afraid to work. He can be seen at almost any time cultivating or improving the little farm of twenty acres, that is now his care and pride. John L. is a lawyer by profession, and has recently removed to Columbus, Ohio. Michael V. has a commission in the army, and is on duty at New Orleans.

Concerning Sheridan's youth, we quote:

"Philip H. Sheridan was born at the City of Albany, State of New York, in February, 1831. His parents are natives of Ireland, county of Kerry. Their oldest child, Patrick, was also born in Ireland. About the year 1829, John Sheridan and wife, with their first born, bid farewell to their native land and came to America, their adopted and chosen home. They first located at Albany, N. Y., where as before stated, Phil. Sheridan was born. They resided there about five years. While Phil. was very young his parents removed to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. The parents were in quite limited circumstances, and Phil's early experience was that of other boys similarly situated. When the turnpike was being built through Somerset, Phil's father used to own and drive a cart. Men of Phil.'s age tell us that they have often seen him hanging on his father's cart, and once in a while, when he would get to drive, he would be highly delighted. Phil. must have been regarded as a very honest boy, for while very young in years, he was taken by John Talbot, a hardware merchant, to serve in his store. He served Mr. Talbot satisfactorily about two years. After leaving Mr. Talbot, the subject of our sketch went to stand in the store of D. Whitehead, a dry goods merchant of Somerset. Here we believe he remained until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. Gen. Thos. Ritchie, a farmer living five miles east of Somerset, had been elected to Congress for the district composed of Perry, Morgan and Washington. Mr. Ritchie was a good judge of character. He was acquainted with young Sheridan, took a fancy to him and proposed to send him to West Point. Young Sheridan was willing, and his parents agreed to it. The lawyer who drew up the papers in the case, told me they were not very sanguine that he would be accepted on account of his size. He was very small for his age; but he was duly accepted, and took his place as an humble student at this great military school. In due course of time he graduated, received an appointment, and was placed on duty west of the Rocky Mountains. Here, in some encounter with the Indians, he won and received his first promotion. There was not much opportunity to achieve military distinction there; but at length the war came on, and his subsequent military career is well known. An incident is related by a friend that will give some little insight into his character as a boy. A travelling bookseller was stopping with his books at a hotel in Somerset. Phil. Sheridan, when about nine or ten years of age, stepped up, and in a loud, clear, yet respectful tone, inquired, 'Have you any thing on the human voice?' The man had not the kind of book desired, but the inquiry was a little unusual from a boy of his age. We ask men of about the same age as Phil., and who knew him in Somerset when a boy, what they remember of him, and the general reply is that they remember him as a short-legged little boy, who could run and jump in the dust or mud equal to any boy in the town; that he was a manly little fellow, an inveterate talker, and as 'sharp as there was any use of.' The talking part, as we all know, Phil. has left on. He must have said it nearly all when he was a boy.

"Your correspondent was in Somerset about seventeen years ago, while Phil. was yet a student at West Point. At the time he was at home on a furlough. We remember seeing him in his cadet uniform, in his slippers and white socks, stepping about town and calling upon his friends. He had an independent, satisfied air, and seemed greatly at peace with himself and the world. We met him at a large, social dance. He chose a partner and went through a cotillion or two, in a sort of abstracted, careless way, and there were many young bloods there that altogether outshone him in the "giddy dance." Your correspondent, with others, thought a young man being educated at public expense for the trade of war, in a country that would be at peace for the next fifty years, was no very great shakes, after all.

"Gen. Sheridan was at home for a day or two at a time during the war—once when he was transferred from the West to the East, and on one other occasion. He was literally besieged, at a hotel in Zanesville, and preparations were being made for some kind of a great demonstration. But the General, by the aid of a friend, made his escape out the back way, and was far on his way to Somerset before it was known that he had left the city. The people of Somerset also thought they must make a regular demonstration in honor of the distinguished soldier. They marched in regular procession to the suburban residence of the Sheridan family, and a citizen was appointed to perpetrate a written address at the General. Phil. came out, and the people gathered upon the green in the yard in front of the dwelling. He listened respectfully to the address, but all the while kept shaking hands with the little girls and boys who gathered near him. At the close he simply thanked the people for the demonstration of respect. General Sheridan never means to be disrespectful to the people, but he has such a distaste of being the center or subject of a "scene," that he always avoids it if he can in any sort of civil manner.

"Phil. has always had great affection for his parents, and keeps up a regular correspondence with them and tha other members of the family. Ever since he has had a commission in the army, he has helped his parents much, and assisted them in purchasing and improving the home that they now occupy. He also looked well to the education of his brothers and sisters."

—The English captives in Abyssinia have been released from danger without their country having to go to war to accomplish it. As is well known, a rebellion of large proportions exists in Abyssinia, and the rebels have been steadily gaining ground against the king. The London *Times* has intelligence that through the agency of this rebellion the English captives have been taken out of the hands of King Theodore. The rebels have apparently overpowered him. The king has been separated from his European prisoners, who are now pronounced safe from any danger of falling into his power again. The captives, however, are not yet free. They are, probably, in the custody of some of Theodore's lieutenants. But, at all events, the position of affairs in Abyssinnia is changed. The prisoners are relieved from imminent danger, and being placed beyond the control of the only man whose covetousness and vindictiveness they had reason to dread, there are better hopes of their deliverance. England can now negotiate for their release, and will probably very quickly buy their freedom. This good news has got her out of a very awkward dilemma, for when the prisoners were in the hands of King Theodore she felt compelled to make war for their release, yet did not know exactly how to go about it.

—An association has been formed in New Orleans which promises to bind together men of all employments, trades and professions, irrespective of parties and past associations, in a kind of universal exchange, where a moderate contribution from each will secure good reading rooms and places for the interchange of views or the transaction of business, to which will be added, in due time, a library and lecture on all useful subjects.

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Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

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Salt Rheum; Scald Head. Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."
"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 79 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, A. TORRENCE, cor. 4th and Market sts., Pittsburgh; KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.

jeod:120:1TS

LADIES,

If you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mother's nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases. As a MEDICAL AGENT,

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operation is are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the BITTERS attest its virtues and commend it to use.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I was advised to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local application to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies an vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, J—— C——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

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Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

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Saturday Evening, Aug. 24th,

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Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the door, from 2 to 4 o'clock. au22:2t

BRICK HOUSE, STABLE AND

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The subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on

MONDAY, August 26th, 1867,

AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.

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SIXTY BUILDING LOTS,

one BRICK HOUSE containing six rooms, garret and kitchen, with stable and never-failing spring of water. A fifty foot street leads directly from

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to the premises, through the property of Messrs. J. B. Semple and S. McKee. Those desirous of

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Will enquire of JOHN H. SAWYER, end of the 3d Ward Suspension BRIDGE, or 62 Wood street.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in five annual equal payments, with interest.

Cars will leave the station of the Oakland Passenger Railroad Company, corner of Fourth and Market streets, on day of sale, at 2 o'clock p. m., to convey parties to and from the premises free of charge.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of George Jenkins, James Jenkins, Adam Jenkins, John Neish and Abraham Neish, and Andrew Neish, partners as Jenkins, Neish & Co., bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George Jenkins, James Jenkins, Adam Jenkins, John Neish, Abraham Neish and Andrew Neish, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon petition of George Jenkins aforesaid, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. THOS. A. ROWLEY,
au22:d25 U. S. Marshal for said District.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT LOVE and WM. KIRK, under the name and style of LOVE & KIRK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills will be paid and collected by Mr. KIRK, who will continue the business as usual, at the old stand, No. 97 Ohio street, Allegheny.

ROBERT LOVE.
WM. KIRK.

Allegheny, August 19th, 1867. au21:d3

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au19:d77F

PROPOSALS.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will receive

PROPOSALS FOR THE RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES,

Within its enclosure, at Pittsburgh, until TUESDAY, the 24 day of September, 1867, at the office, No. 10 St. Clair street.
au3:d73

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au20:d50:d&T

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OF
FALL GOODS!

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS.
BEAD NECKLACES, BEADED BELTS.
GUTTA PERCHA FANS, something new.
BUCKLES AND BRACELETS.
BOGWOOD AND CORAL SETS.
LADIES' SATCHELS.
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS.
HAMBURG WORK.
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSEETINGS.
THREAD EDGINGS AND INSEETINGS.
MALTESE COLLARS.
CRAPE COLLARS, new styles.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
50 doz. TUCKED HANDKF'S, 25 cents each.
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS, a full line.

Together with our Summer Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS generally.

We Offer to Buyers, Wholesale and Retail,

At the Very Lowest Prices,

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
75 & 80 MARKET STREET.
au22

CAUTION!

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS!

Having been informed that parties with wagons and carpet sacks are peddling, in and around the city,

Tobaccos of an Inferior Quality,

And that they represent the same as of our manufacture, we hereby notify the public that all such parties are acting without authority, and that the Tobacco they sell is NOT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF

R. & W. JENKINSON,
Third Door from the Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au21:d28

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,
PROPRIETORS.
Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertiliser in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertiliser, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

ALLEGHENY

GROCERY AND PROVISION

COMPANY.

JOHN A. McGRAW, President.
J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.

The Stock of this Company is already nearly bought up. Those wishing to avail themselves of its benefits, had better

APPLY AT ONCE.
At 26 Federal St., Allegheny.
au9

THE OLD, ORIGINAL

TEA STORE!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Eng. Breakfast,
Congos,
Souchong,
Oolong,
Old Country Black,
And Japan

TEAS,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 20 Fifth Street,
au15e

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, preparatory to removing back into their new building, No. 42 Fifth alley, on the corner of Wood, they are now selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, etc., AT COST!

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Bronzes, Fine Table Cutlery, Pittstary, Sets of Precious Stones, Regulators, French Clocks, etc., etc., together with all their fixtures, consisting of a large amount of Show cases, Safes, Counters, Desks, fancy shelving, counters, etc.

About the first of October we expect to re-open our new store with an entire new and fresh stock of everything pertaining to a first-class Jewelry House. Very respectfully,

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
No. 20 FIFTH STREET,
au9:d18 Next to Bank Block.

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,
No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW EGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first-class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK; including Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWE, Manager.

FREEPORT

BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 Wood Street.
au14:d30

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DRAKE'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. '24

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,
153 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
(Fourth door above Diamond.)
Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

At EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods.
jel9:m

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,
No. 60 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. ly24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,

TWO CASES

ALL WOOL CASSIMERES,

JUST OPENED AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,

At Half the Cost of Importation,

JUST OPENED AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

Country & Eastern Blankets,

FRESH AND CLEAN, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

Heavy Country Flannels,

Plain Red, Gray, Yellow and White Flannels,

OPERA FLANNELS, &c., AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.

LINEN DIAPER, CRASH,
Tickings, Checks,
10-4 Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslin,

VERY CHEAP, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.
au22

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"ECLIPSE"

PETROLEUM REFINING CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $500,000.
5,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

This Company is to be organized to manufacture Petroleum Illuminating Oil, under patents granted to Dr. HERBERT W. C. TWEEDALE. The Patents, Works, Grounds, &c., become the exclusive property of the Company.

The property on which the "Eclipse" Oil Refining Works are constructed adjoins the Sharpsburg Bridge, and consists of five or six acres. It presents a frontage on the Allegheny river of about five hundred feet. There is always deep water at this point even at the lowest stage of the river, and there is a safe harbor for boats during the winter. The Allegheny Valley Railway passes directly in front of the works on the bank of the river. The Columbus Passenger Railway has its terminus at the works. The Sharpsburg Bridge crosses the Allegheny river opposite the works. At Sharpsburg the Western Pennsylvania Railway Company has erected a station, spacious freight house, etc.

The Works, when completed, are designed to refine one thousand barrels of oil per day.

The following are a few of the advantages resulting from the Tweedale process:

The business is entirely divested of all its present dangerous and hazardous characters. No fire is used—save beneath the boilers—the boiling the only agent employed.

The coal oil and alkalines are entirely dispensed with, and the oil produced is made better and purer without them. The time required to test is made higher by this process and the oil a safer illuminator, and almost odorless.

The whole apparatus is under the control of one operator, whether one hundred or one thousand barrels of oil are to be refined, and the separating and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. THOS. A. ROWLEY,
au22:d25 U. S. Marshal for said District.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

**JOHN M.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

REDUCED PRICES!
IN
WHITE GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS;
LACES, real and imitation;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTING;
GLOVES, HOSIERY;
GENT'S AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
SHETLAND SHAWLS, &c.

SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

Straw and Millinery Goods at Less than Cost!

Being desirous to run our stock down as low as possible before taking possession of the new addition to our present store rooms, we will offer

DECIDED BARGAINS!

In all goods in our line.

JUST RECEIVED, 6,000 POUNDS

WOOLEN, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS,

Comprising all desirable shades and mixtures. Also, a full line SCARRED FLANNELS, both of which we offer to the trade at

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MAGRUM & CARLISLE'S,
No. 19 Fifth Street,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
BRAID GIMPS AND FRINGES.
A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Kids

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

and all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MAGRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,
No. 87 Market Street.

New Calicos for 12½c.

Bleached Muslins for 12½c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 50.

New Dark Chintz, 50c.

Remember the place,
No. 87 Market Street.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

G. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
1c29

10 PER CENT. OFF.

SPECIAL
DISCOUNT SALES.
AT DENNISON & HECKERT'S,
No. 27 Fifth Street.

Until further notice, we will make a special discount of TEN PER CENT. on all retail cash sales. Our stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDERWEAR, CORSETS,
PARASOLS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BONNET TRIMMINGS,

&c., &c., is still well assorted; also, BRADLEY'S DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS, and our customers will find our prices about the discount, as low as in any other store in the city.

10 PER CENT. OFF.

10 PER CENT. OFF.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUGGISTS.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist
87 Wood Street,
(Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.)

Dealer in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.
Proprietor of DR. SARGENT'S celebrated Family Medicines, LIVER PILLS, COUGH SYRUP, CHOLERA CURE, &c. myll

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY.

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. Having fifteen years' use of it they we have received at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market. We having secured an average of six months for each pot, and some lasting as long as eight and ten months. We will furnish receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITTMIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1c13:n

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business, FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR. JOHN D. BAILEY.
JULY 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, 119 FOURTH STREET.
1yc

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 INCH ENGINE, 20 inch stroke, 8cw, on iron bed plate, 2d hand.
One second-hand OSCILLATING ENGINE, 6 inch, by 18 inch stroke.
One 4 inch second-hand ENGINE, 14 inch stroke, horizontal, on iron bed plate.
One 10½ inch ENGINE, 24 inch stroke, second-hand.
The above will be sold cheap, for cash, at

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG'S
MACHINE SHOP,
Corner Sandusky and Water Streets,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
myl9:n15

FOR SALE.—We have for sale several good second-hand

Iron Turning Lathes,

Especially adapted for turning axles. We offer the above at reasonable rates.
Also, ONE ENGINE, 10 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke, on iron bed; boiler 40 inches diameter, 20 feet long, two 15 inch flues.
Enquire at the INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH H. BOLE & CO.,
Corner Point Alley & Duquesne Way.
Jc24:n55 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALL PAPER!

AT REDUCED PRICES!

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

At No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
1c4

R. P. GETTY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

Dealer in TEAS, WINES and Pure Old Monongahela Rye and Bourbon WHISKIES, No. 58, Northeast corner of Ohio street and the Diamond, Allegheny City, Pa. my26:n96

ICE CREAM, EATING, &c.

WILLIAMSON'S
DINING ROOMS,
No. 36 Market St.,
(Between Second and Third Streets,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. le19:n72

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,
No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES, of all descriptions, on hand. Also, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOM, refitted up in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUIT.

FRESH BREAD morning and evening.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.
P. H. M'CUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. le19:n

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER
No. 15 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
le28:m0

NEW STORE.
E. W. HORBACH,
Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,
ICE CREAM SALOON, and LADIES' ORDINARY,
F309 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty. my27:n99

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,
House and Sign Painters,
No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh,
(Opposite Cathedral.)
GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. R. ROWLAND.....W. R. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 132 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,
Graining, Glazing and Gilding
NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy26:n19

P. B. HUTCHINSON.....B. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 86 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.
JOHN F. CLULEY.
House and Sign Painter,
Has removed to
No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....JNO. SNYDER.

M'COWAN & SNYDER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.
Commercial and glass signs made to order.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap16:n35

HATS, CAPS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS,
JUST RECEIVING, AT
M'CORD & CO.'S,
No. 131 Wood St.
A very large stock of
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au13

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,
At No. 52 St. Clair Street,
Have one of the very best retail stocks of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
in the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be "expressed." Every attention given to retailing, exclusively. au17:n49

PIANOS. ORGANS, &c.

CHAS. D. BARR. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & E. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. al7:n96

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The purest in tone; the most powerful; the most elegant finished; will stand in tune longer than any other. New stock just received.

For sale at less than factory prices.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,
Sole Agent for Knabe's Pianos, Haines Bros. Pianos, and Prince's Automatic Organs. au6

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.
NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,
Livery and Sale Stables,
425 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,
PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals.
Horses kept at livery. my3:n46

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Furnishing Undertaker. All kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Carson and Dean streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Buggies for hire. Hearses and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my3:n62

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Red Lion yard to ST. CHARLES STABLES, opposite the rear of the Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and skillfully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses on the infection of glanders not admitted, but every attention paid to them at the owner's stable. DOCTOR WEST'S celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used by all the principal Veterinary Colleges in Europe, will cure all Spavins, Ringbone, Sand Cracks, Shoulder, Sprains or Cuts, and will not injure the hair. It may be had at the Doctor's office.

Night and country cases promptly attended to. Remember the address, DR. CHARLES STABLES, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel. je7:n56

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened as HOSPITAL STABLE at the corner of Liberty street and East Lane, Allegheny City; also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Beaver street, between Ohio street and Stockton avenue. Office at the latter and residence at the former place. Special attention given to buying, selling, selecting and inspecting horses; and, with the assistance of Miss M. A. CHILDS, who may be seen at his residence, corner of East Lane and Liberty St., Allegheny, will give lessons in riding to either Ladies or Gentlemen. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen: J. C. Palmer, J. C. Smith, Wm. D. Bissell, John Kirker, M.D., D. M. Evans. je24:n79

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
45 HAND STREET.
A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Fancies always on hand. my27:n4

EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
ly6:n26

The Pittsburgh Gazette

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Blair County Counterfeiting Case —Mr. Purviance and District Attorney Carnahan Address the Jury.

The United States District Court re-assembled at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, and resumed the trial of William Johnston, of Blair county, indicted for selling counterfeit fractional currency.

Mr. Purviance closed the argument to the jury on behalf of the defense. He first referred to the anomaly (as he claimed it to be) of a man, in the evening of his days, (having attained the age of almost three-score,) whose whole life had been characterized by honesty and nobility of soul, and who had acquired a comfortable competence, being arraigned for crime—for the paltry sum of forty dollars blackening his character and bringing disgrace and obloquy upon his married children, and those who still clustered round him at his home. The charge against him was sustained by but a single witness, who stood before the jury not only uncorroborated but contradicted in material matters. The improbabilities of the guilt of the defendant, arising out of all the evidence, and the circumstances and surroundings of the case, were such as should cause the jury not to hesitate long in making up their verdict of acquittal. Mr. Purviance occupied two hours, concluding a very elaborate review of the case at twelve o'clock.

District Attorney Carnahan made the closing argument to the jury. Having explained the law pertaining to the case, he indulged in some remarks concerning the crime of counterfeiting. The counsel for the defense had not raised any legal question, or adverted to the law, or acts of Congress, upon which the indictment was based, and hence had impliedly admitted that if the evidence for the Government was believed the crime was made out. They had confined themselves to attacking the character of the Government witness. Counterfeiting was designated as *crimen falsi*, the crime of falsehood. The crime itself was falsehood, falsehood was its constant attendant, and the shield of the offenders in the sanctuary of justice. The great evil of the crime was that it tended to uproot the foundations of society, destroying confidence between man and man; *perjury* followed in its train, was ordinarily a *safe* crime to commit, from the difficulty attending conviction, and therefore generally the resort of a counterfeiter in his hour of trial. Mr. Carnahan went over much but not all of the evidence, answering very forcibly every argument produced by the opposing counsel, and showing, in his view of all the testimony, that Capt. Franklin, the main witness for the Government, was worthy of belief, and that he had been fully sustained. Of the witnesses for the defense he spoke in severe terms, placing much stress on the circumstance that they had been kept away from the Court, concealed a few miles from the city, at the expense of Johnston, until their presence was required to make the pre-arranged attempt to break down Capt Franklin. The man Butts he regarded as a willing, swift witness, whose untruthfulness had been fully demonstrated on his cross-examination. Hutchinson was the man of brains in the party, and it was he who was the chief in the conspiracy. He was a *perjured liar*, and in saying this Mr. Carnahan remarked he meant all that the words conveyed. Referring to the character of the defendant, Mr. Carnahan said he did not doubt his character in the neighborhood where he resided was as had been represented. He had no doubt he was a clever man, charitable to a certain extent, would not be guilty of cheating in a business transaction, or go back on a friend. He had just such a character as a "wholesale dealer" in counterfeit money was required to have, else he would not occupy that position in the fraternity. He would not pass a counterfeit bill to you or one he knew, or sell to such large amounts of counterfeit money; but he was one of the kind of men through whom thousands and thousands of dollars of the "stuff" was distributed to "accredited" agents throughout the country. Man had been convicted (one last week) and were now in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting, who had shown just as good a character as that claimed for the defendant. Mr. C. cited instances, in answer to the "an imony" referred to by Mr. Purviance, and closed this branch of his argument by stating that if the testimony of Capt. Franklin was believed, the evidence of good character amounted to nothing. Such evidence could not be set to create a doubt, but might be considered where a doubt existed. Mr. Carnahan closed at three o'clock, when the Court adjourned till ten o'clock to-day.

The Late Tunnel Outrage.

The "outrage" of the young girl at the tunnel near the Birmingham bridge is being discussed in an evening cotemporary by "Spencer Sinenstone" and "Birmingham." The latter appears as the champion of the Mayor, and intends his observations to sustain the argument he made, as a matter of form, to induce Mayor McCarthy to carry out his previously formed conclusion to discharge the alleged perpetrators of the crime, while the person to whom he replies in rather infantile style is animadverts upon the heinousness of the crime, and the encouragement afforded for its commission by the laxity of officers in apprehending offenders, and the inadequacy of the punishment provided by law. It cannot be doubted that the action of the Mayor caused great surprise, and it is equally true that he is much censured; but we suggest to the correspondents of our evening cotemporary, that they give the "secret history" of the case they have in hand. Birmingham" might force a conviction that his arguments are sound, by stating the nature of the *positive proof* the Mayor had that no violence was used, or that no outrage was committed, what did take place amounting simply to acts of fornication. "Birmingham" may know this "secret history," we are pretty certain he does know it. Let us have the *positive proof*.

Of Interest to Hamiltons.

We have received the following singular letter, with request to publish:

APOLLO, PA., August 20, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following I have long thought it my duty to give publicity to, and if you will be kind enough to give it a place in your columns it may prove a piece of very interesting information to some of the inhabitants of your city. During the fall of 1835 a large chest, or trunk, fell into the hands of a man then in the employ of D. Leech & Co., of Hollidaysburg, Pa., containing a large lot of valuable men's wearing apparel, a lot of sheets and tablecloths. Besides these there was a large family Bible, with the family record in it, of persons by the name of Hamilton. He was frequently urged to advertise it, but always failed to do so, and I have in my possession part of the articles to his family use. He represents that the person who owned the trunk left it with him and never returned. But that I consider very doubtful. In the trunk were several letters from Mrs. Hamilton to her son, speaking of land in Ohio he did county that was to be sold, of which he was to receive a share, and which he was away perhaps attending to when the trunk was sold. She also spoke of another son who was studying law. If there is any of the family who are yet in Pittsburgh, and would wish to see the old family record, with the rest of the property, if they will address me at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., I will give them full information.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. MARTIN.

Slaughter of Horses.

The Greensburg *Democrat* says: On Sunday morning last, at about three o'clock, the second express freight train going west, came in contact with a number of horses in the cut just east of this place, resulting in the killing of two horses and a sucking colt. The horses had broken out of a pasture field adjoining the railroad during the night, and getting into that deep cut were unable to get off the road and out of the road of an approaching train. Mr. Michael Hawk, of this place, was the owner of the mare and colt that were killed, causing a loss of over one hundred dollars. He had also a valuable horse slightly injured. Mr. John Thomas, also of this place, had a fine work horse killed worth one hundred and fifty dollars. Another horse of Mr. Thomas' was struck by the locomotive or cars, and so badly injured that he may die or be valueless hereafter. Some of the horses were terribly mangled, and it is strange that some of the cars were not thrown off the track in passing over their bodies.

The Result of Abusing a Horse.

Mr. Thomas Neely lost a valuable horse yesterday on the Mount Washington road, caused by improper treatment of the animal. Mr. N. was driving a team of three horses attached to a wagon heavily loaded with bricks, and was walking beside his team on a plank walk. The lead horse, for some reason, pulled to the left and attempted to walk on the planks. When near the coke ovens Mr. Neely, instead of using the line to keep the horse in his proper place, struck him over the nose with the whip. The animal wheeled suddenly and started down the steep hill, followed by both the two. The sudden turn broke the tongue of the wagon, and in a few minutes its unchecked speed crowded the two wheel horses against the leader, throwing him down. The wagon passed over the prostrate animal, crushing his neck and killing him instantly. The rest of the horses were injured seriously and perhaps rendered worthless.

Tarowing Stones.

The practice of throwing stones is a pernicious and dangerous one, and is too frequently indulged in by small boys—many of them large enough to behave themselves better, and it is high time an example should be made of some of them. Yesterday morning a number of boys were playing in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, when a difficulty arose between a son of Mrs. Mary Lorey, and William Humbert, and the latter picked up a stone and threw it at the former, striking him on the forehead, cutting a deep gash above his left eye. Mary Lorey made information before Alderman Miller, against young Humbert, for assault and battery. He was arrested, and his father agreed to pay the costs, upon which he was released.

Base Ball.

The "Pioneer" and "Dauntless" Base Ball Clubs played upon the championship of Pittsburgh, on West Common, Allegheny, on Monday. The heavy storm of rain ended their playing, on the fourth innings, instead of the fifth, as was stated in Wednesday's *Gazette*. The score stood: Dauntless, 32; Pioneer, 21, giving the Dauntless 11 runs the advance.

Settled the Bill.—George W. Dawson, of Allegheny City, made information before Alderman Neillie, yesterday, against James Campbell, charging him with obtaining money to the amount of ten dollars, under false and fraudulent pretenses. Campbell was arrested, but not liking the idea of going to Court with the case, paid the ten dollars and costs and was discharged.

A Petition signed by several prominent men of the legal profession is being circulated in Franklin for the pardon of E. Darrow, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for highway robbery. He has served out two years of his term. Darrow is well known at Petroleum Centre, where he erected a number of buildings in the spring of 1865.

A Youth of nineteen summers, residing near Tionesta, eloped last week with a lady of some fifty winters who lived near by. They were desperately in love, but as the friends of both parties objected to the union, they proceeded to settle the affair after the longings of their own hearts, and ran away in the middle of the night.

Over one million barrels of oil have been shipped through Oil City since the 1st of January.

All the barbers of Pottsville have concluded to keep their shops closed on Sunday.

The people of Reading are getting up an excursion to Central Park, New York.

Patrick Sweeney, of Elk township Clarion county, was drowned in the Allegheny river, six miles above Freeport, on Monday last, while attempting to cross the river on his horse.

A Boom, to cost $100,000, is being constructed at Williamsport, Pa. It will be one thousand feet long, with a "shute" of five hundred feet, and will be finished in three months.

The State Fair of Ohio is to be held this year on the same grounds which were occupied for the exhibition last year, at the city of Dayton, in Southwestern Ohio.

The *Leader*, a temperance paper recently established in Hollidaysburg, has been discontinued. Reason—want of support.

There are said to be, by the Clarion *Democrat*, over three thousand men in Clarion county who do not take a newspaper.

Copper has been discovered near Bethlehem, and promises a good yield.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AUGUST REDUCTION!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOYS' CLOTHING,
CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES!
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE
NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.
NEW SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
COMPRISING
All the Novelties of the Season,
Such as is only found in a
First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.
mh8:n97

THIRD ARRIVAL
OF
SUMMER GOODS,
AT
E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
No. 107 Fifth St.,
CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.
All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.
jy11:n

Great Reduction in Prices.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF
Spring Goods,
Fresh from the Importers,
Which will be made up with care and dispatch, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWEN BYRNE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 14 WYLIE ST.,
UNDER ASHLAND HALL.
ap6:n:2:n:78

E. J. McGRATTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
S. W. corner DIAMOND and OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.
A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.
A first class cutter will attend to custom work. fe11:n40

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
142 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Three door below Sixth. PITTSBURGH, PA.
All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my10:n58

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

H. M. LONG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
Brand--"LUCIFER."
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Eureka Carbon Oil,
THE CELEBRATED
Sperm Lubricating Oils,
CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,
Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,
C. C. NOBLE, Agt,
19 Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH.
ap16:n47

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dalzell's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st.
Ap15:n49

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:
WARING, KING & CO.,
127 Walnut St., Phila.

BUY THE BEST,
PETROLIA BLUE LEAD,
FOR OIL REFINERS
Manufactured only and for sale by
T. H. NEVIN & CO.,
PIONEER PAINT WORKS,
N. W. Cor. 3d and Market Sts.,
oc12 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....D. A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners and Dealers in
PETROLEUM.
OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe & Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville. Offices and Warehouse, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my16:n38

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to FIRST OF APRIL, inst., and remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN ST., second floor.
JOHN SEMPLE.
my19:n58

OIL CLOTHS—For Floors, Tables, Counters, Stairs, Windows, &c. of all widths and patterns, and of best quality, for sale wholesale and retail, at the Oil Cloth and India Rubber Depot, Nos. 54 and 56 Sixth st.
au2 J. & R. PHILLIPS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1e8:n4

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLIKEN,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Hoisting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:n52

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spun Copper Goods, Also Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 130 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:n34:d&T

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL and examine the new
SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.
They will wear twice as long as those without tips. Kept only by
WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
my11:n58 No. 31 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
NO. 218 PENN STREET,
mh26:n92 PITTSBURGH.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY! WHY NOT? Serious Reflections for Young Men. In Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy the manhood of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my17:n:d&w

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS.

F. SELLERS.....S. OWENS.....J. L. DUNSRATH.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of
LARD OIL,
New Bacon, Beef and Tongues
Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 26th inst., Choice Sugar-Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides,
At reduced prices and of excellent quality, from this date we shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.
ja20:n48

BREWER BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe & Liberty Oil Works,
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville. Offices and Warehouse, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my16:n38

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
396 Penn Street.
ap15:n59

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
244 LIBERTY STREET,
my7:n57 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. M'BANE.....J. B. ANJER.

M'BANE & ANJER,
Commission Merchants,
Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 141 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. je5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale or Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, Salt, Produce generally, at Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe22:n28

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCH ANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally. No. 77 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja1:n:d

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission MERCHANT and Dealer in FLOUR, GRAIN, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 266 and 268 LIBERTY STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oct

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, No. 84 Water street, Pittsburgh. Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures solicited. Liberal cash advances made.

F. KETNER.....S. KETNER.....WM. D. KETNER.

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Pittsburgh City, Burke, Fitzsimons, &c., Nos. 128 and 130 Wood street, above Fifth Pittsburgh. my21:y

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, &c., No. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. ap21

JOHN L. HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE. WM. S. HOUSE.

JOHN L. HOUSE & BROS., SucCESSORS TO JOHN L. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe15

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Produce, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Linseed Oil, Naphtha, Coal Oil, Nos. 125 and 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. ja11:n:d

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manuf

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Bankers,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Are now converting into the
NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867.
All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1864, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.
TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.
Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers.
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.
mh14:y28

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
ROBINSON BROS.,
No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140⅝; Eighty-one bonds, 111; Five Twenties, 1862, 113⅝; Five Twenties, 1864 105⅞; Five Twenties, 1865, 110⅛; 5-20's, new, 107⅝; Seven Thirties, 107; Ten Forties, 102⅝. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 69¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 64½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 80½; Fort Wayne Railroad, 104⅜; Michigan Southern Railroad, 80⅝; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 104¼; Western Union Telegraph Co., 42¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1; Gregory, 6.95; Quartz Hill, 1.80; Smith & Paramalee, 6.35; Quicksilver, 27½.

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	111½
" 5-20s, 1862	113½
" " 1864	109⅛
" " 1865	110¼
" " 1867	108⅛
" 10-40s	102⅝
" Consols	107½
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117⅝
Gold	140⅞
Silver	130⅞

—But twelve millions of the original issue of 340 millions 1st series of 7-30 Treasury notes now remain to be converted or paid off at par in currency. The 2d series of these notes, which will mature on the 15th of June, 1868, amount to about 250 millions, and the 3d series maturing July 15th, 1868, is less than 162 millions. The Treasury offers but two options in regard to the first series, (which involves a loss to holders of the 7⅜ per cent. premium) or conversion into gold-bearing 5-20 bonds. After the 15th of September this option will cease, if any of the 1st series remain outstanding, which is not at all probable now, considering the present rate of conversion. The course for parties to pursue who do not wish to convert this 7-30s 1st series into 5-20s, and who yet wish to realize the premium thereon, is to sell their notes to the brokers. This will avoid the loss entailed by presentation for payment at the Treasury.

—The following circular from the President of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York explains itself:

Exaggerated rumors in reference to a defalcation in this bank being rife, to relieve the anxiety and apprehension of the stockholders and public, I deem it my duty to state that owing to the dishonesty and collusion of the two tellers who have enjoyed the confidence of the officers and directors for a period of thirty years, they have been enabled to defraud the bank to an amount equal to the sum of $95,000. This has been effected in a manner that no ordinary foresight of the officers could have prevented, and it is a source of sincere regret that their confidence should have been so abused.

The surplus of the bank upwards of $400,000, will be effected to the extent of $95,000 only, the bonds of the defaulting clerks lessening the deficiency to this amount.

RICHARD BERRY, President.

—Government securities are hardly so active as they were a fortnight since, though prices are pretty well maintained, and are still high enough to put to the blush those theorizers, who have, ever since these securities began to run low, prophesied their early and sure decline. Investors are holding back, more reluctant to purchase our gold-bearing bonds at the present high premiums, and little is doing just now in the way of speculation in these securities. Still it is a fact that at the present price of gold these untaxable 6s of 1881 and 5-20s are as profitable as anything equally safe offered on the market. The 6-20s in the London market are now quoted at 72¾. The very low rate of interest in the European countries, and the unparalleled accumulations of capital there are causes leading to improvement in the foreign market for United bonds.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The New York *Tribune* says: The only mode by which specie payments can be reached is by resuming, the step by which specie was abandoned as the standard. As prices were advanced by the manufacture of hundreds of millions of paper tokens called by law money, swelling thereby the volume of the currency, and decreasing its value as compared with fixed property, so prices can only be restored to the paper values by reselling the paper issued under the pressure of the Rebellion. As the legal tender paper is canceled market values will recede, and by no other process can this desirable result be attained. Upon this financial authorities agree, and the only point of difference is as to the time when this withdrawal of legal tenders can be made most safely. Secretary McCulloch is of opinion that specie payments can be reached in July, 1868, and in that belief we fully share. In common with every solvent citizen of the country, Mr. McCulloch's policy is opposed by all the debtors and speculators in the Western States, the first upon the ground that they should be allowed to close up their business in the same debased currency with which they commenced it, and the latter for the reason that under paper money speculations throve better than when the currency is at the standard required for the purposes of ordinary business.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1867.

CRUDE—There was but a single operation in Crude to-day, two thousand barrels, to be delivered on first water, at 10¼c. The demand both for present and future delivery continues very light, which is owing to the fact that buyers expect, under the influence of an expected bulk rise within a short time, to buy at a still further reduction, and it is this more than anything else, that restricts business and retards operations. Spot oil, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 10@10¼c, and for the last four months, sellers could probably be found at 10¼c, their option, or 11c, buyer's option.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. We can report two 500 bbl lots, prime light straw to white, for August, at 26½c, 500 standard white, for September, buye'rs option, at 29c, and 500 do do at 28½c. The last four months, buyers option, may be quoted as 31c, and the last three months at 31½c. There is but very little oil offering, and our refiners generally, seem pretty determined to hold their oil until the market improves, and better prices can be realized. In the event of prices declining much more, we expect to see a pretty sharp speculative demand spring up, and then, as was the case before, an important and material advance will no doubt be established, and that, too, within a very short time.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 250 bbls refined, to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Bro., 150 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, Keeling & Co., 201 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 200 do residuum, Wallace & Curtiss, Philadelphia.

Pacific Oil Works, 100 do do to Wallace & Curtiss, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long, 82 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. Miller, 46 do do to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Flour firmer but not higher; family at $10,25@10,75. Wheat opened firm at $2,30 for No. 1 red, and closed dull at this rate; white at $2,35@2,40. Corn firm, in light supply, at 90@91c. Oats dull at 50@50c for No. 1. Rye firm; No. 1 at close at $1,33. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and prices nominal at 28c for middling. Whisky steady at 31c in bond. Mess Pork dull but not pressingly offered, and there is little or no demand and it is held generally at $23,50 but could have been bought to some extent at $23,25. Bulk Meats firm; sales of 216,000 lbs at 11c for shoulders; 13½c for sides, and 14½c for clear rib sides, and at the close ½c higher was asked. There was a large demand for clear bacon sides at 15½c, but the holders asked 16c with no disposition to sell, while all at this rate. Lard firm, at 13½c. Hams unchanged. Groceries steady and the demand is fair. Butter scarce and firm at 30@35c. Linseed oil dull at $1,15@1,16. Tallow scarce and in demand at 12c. Candles in active demand at 24c for stove. Flax seed at $2,40; receipts 6,000 bbls, a large decrease over last week. Gold 140¾ buying, and dull. Exchange dull at par selling. There has been no rain since Monday evening, but the weather is cloudy and rather cool.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 21.—Dry goods more active and the market for all staple fabrics firm. Prints more active and firm. Woollin delaines in good request. Cottonades and Alpacas active; black and colored Italian cloths more especially low for medium grades; fine fancy woolens of superior make and finish in novelties wanted at great prices. Old styles are passed by and selling with difficulty at a loss.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. feb2

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1867.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. As the demand for all of the leading commodities to be restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, we have but few round lot operations to report, while so far as prices are concerned, there are no important changes.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; there was a sale of 600 bush prime Red effected on Tuesday at $2,10. Oats may be quoted steady, with a demand fully up to the supply; we continue to quote at 58@60c, on spot, and 50@55c, to arrive—sale 40 sks, on spot, at 61c. Corn is firm but unchanged; sales at $1@1,105; Sales of 3 cars Rye at $1,16. No movement in Barley, as yet.

FLOUR—The demand is fair, and with a very light supply, the market is firm, and prices are well sustained. We continue to quote, in store, at $10,75@11,50 for Spring and Winter Wheat, and fancy brands $13,50@14. Rye Flour is selling in store at 8@8,25.

PROVISIONS—There is an improved demand for Bacon, and while the market is steady prices are without quotable change. We continue to quote at 12½c@12¾c for Shoulders; 14½@15½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 21@21½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quiet but steady at 13@13½c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces, and 13½c@14c, in kegs. We can report an occasional small sale of Mess Pork at $23,50.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for prime fresh firkin and pail Butter at 23@24, and 20@21c for keg. Common packed is dull and neglected.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged—fresh packed may be quoted at 12½@13.

CHEESE—Is quiet but steady with regular jobbing sales at 12½@13c, according to quality.

GREEN APPLES—Are coming in pretty freely, but with a demand pretty well up to the supply, the market may be quoted steady at $4@5 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged—small sales in store at $1,75@$2 per bbl for prime. Sweet Potatoes scarce; last sales reported at $10.

SEEDS—Several small lots of flaxseed have arrived within the past few days, but as yet there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 1208 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 15,644 bbls and 10,639 bags new irregular; unsettled and 10@20c lower; old scarce and firm; sales 8,000 bbls at $7,60@8,25 for superfine State and Western; $9,30@11,00 for extra Western; $11,20@13,25 for choice do; $9,50@11,65 for shipping ohio; $11,40@12,50 for trade brands, and $10,00@14,50 for new St. Louis; California dull; sales 300 bbls at $12,50@14,50; retail lots at $14,50. Rye Flour quiet; sales 400 bbls at $7,25@9,30. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Wheat; receipts 24,000 bus; opened dull, but closed more active and a shade firmer for red and amber; sales 55,000 bus at $1,50@1,60 for uncound spring; $1,90 for inferior new red Southern; $2,40 for white Southern; $2,35@2,39 for amber State; $2,38@2,39 for choice amber Michigan; $2,50 for new white Genesee; $2,33@2,37½ for amber Southern; $2,35 for red Ohio; $2,75 for white California. Rye scarce and nominal; sales 600 bus new in bond lots at $1,18@1,87½. Barley and Malt dull. Corn; receipts 132,577 bus; active, but scarcely so firm; prices, however, are without decided change; sales 196,000 bus; $1,11@$1,13 for new mixed Western afloat; $1,15 for do in store; $1,14½@1,16 for high mixed nearby Yellow; $1,15 for poor white western; $1,19@1,26 for white southern; no receipts. Oats dull and lower; sales 25,000 bu at 75c for old western; 69@80c for Jersey new; 80@86c for new Ohio; 81@86c for new southern. Coal quiet. Leather—hemlock and sole lower, at 29½@30½c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Wool more active at previous prices; sales of 478,000 lbs. Coffee steady. Sugar firm; sales of 200 hhds at 11@12c for Cuba. 11¾@12¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and firm. Petroleum dull, at 32c for crude; 37c for refined in bond. Hops quiet, at 30@35c. Pork firmer; sales 4,800 bbls at $23,88@23,97 for new mess, closing at $23,35 cash; $23,75 for old mess; $19,75@19,30 for prime, and $22,75 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls. Beef hams dull. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales 179 pkgs at 10½@11½c for shoulders; 15@15½c for hams. Bacon quiet; sales 200 bbls at 12½c for long clear; 13c for long rib'ed. Lard a shade firmer; sales 1240 bbls at 12¾@13½c. Butter steady, at 11@32c for Ohio. Cheese unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

LATER, 5 P. M.—Flour dull with a slight decline on all grades. Wheat quiet with holders rather more inclined to sell; prices are, however, without change. Rye scarce and firm; retail sales at $1,80. Corn dull and easier at $1,16@1,18½ for good to prime new mixed western, and $1,08@1,11½ for sound do. Oats dull and heavy at 80@85c for new Ohio. Pork firmer; sales of 1,300 bbls mess at $23,40 cash, $23,45 regular, closing at these quotations. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats in fair enquiry. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm at 13½c for kegs and prime steam, 13¾@13¾c for kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Tobacco is not so active but prices are unchanged. Cotton; nothing doing. Hemp is unchanged, with receipts of 2,000 bales. Wheat; some of the millers being out the market prices have declined 2@3c, with inquiry of choice and fancy at $2,35@2,40; do red, $2,20@2,30; spring, $1,58@1,55, receipts of 13,239 sacks. Corn is higher, at 94@96c; receipts 12,000 bus. Oats for mixed and yellow, with receipts of 5,792 sacks. Oats are firm at 64@66c, with receipts of 1,111 sacks. Rye is better at $1, with receipts of 532 sacks. Barley in fair demand at 85c@$1,15 for spring, and $1,50@$1,75 for fall. Provisions are firm. Mess Pork, at $23,50@24. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is unchanged. Whisky, $2,05 for free. The weather is clear and warmer.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 21.—Weather clear and warm. Flour closed quiet, at $8,25@10,25 for Spring Extra. Wheat active, Spring being 4 and 5c higher, at $1,93@1,96 for No. 1 Spring, and $1,81@1,86 for No. 2. Corn closed quiet, at 97c for No. 1, and 95c@ for No. 2. Oats active, at 49½@50c for No. 1 and No. 2. Rye 2 and 3c higher, at $1,18@1,21 for No. 1, and $1,13@1,14 for No. 2. Barley quiet and firm, at $1,10@1,12 for No. 2. Mess Pork active, at $23,00@23,50. Lard firmer, at 13¼@13½c. Receipts—3,700 barrels Flour; 90,000 bush Wheat, 50,000 bush Corn, 5,000 bush Oats, 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—1,600 bbls Flour, 60,800 bush Wheat, 90,000 bush Corn, 121,000 bush Oats.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, August 21.—Flour steady with a good demand in jobbing lots; XX Red Winter, $10,50@11,00; XX Amber, $11@11,50; XX White, $12,00@13. Wheat firmer but unchanged, with a fair demand for No. 1 Red Winter at $2,16; No. 2 do. held at $2,10. Corn more active and better; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 99c; prime Yellow $1,02. Oats unchanged and steady, with a fair enquiry. Rye quiet; light sales at $1,15 for No. 1. Barley nominal, at $1@1,10, according to quality. Petroleum dull and nominal; Standard White in bond held at 24@25c.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 21.—Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bush; Oats, 12,000 bush; Flour, 90,000 barrels. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bush; Corn, 60,000 bush; Oats, 33,000 bush. Flour in good demand, at $10,50@10,75 for New Amber Ohio. Wheat nominal. Corn very dull, generally held at $1,04. Sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at $1,03. Oats —New Western offered at 65c, buyers awaiting a further decline. Rye nominal. Barley —market bare. Mess Pork, @25,50@24,00. Lard 13¼@13½c. Highwines nominally unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull and low; middling 26½c; sales 350 bales; receipts, 86 bales; exports, 2,757. Sugar and molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour—holders firm; superfine $8,50@9, treble extra $12,50; choice $14. Corn $1@1,25. Oats quiet and firm. Mess pork quiet and firm, at $25. Bacon—holders ask 14c for shoulders; 18c clear sides. Lard 14¼@14½c for tierces. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling 153@156. New York Exchange ½ premium.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Flour dull, but steady. Wheat; prime advanced 2c. White Corn, $1,12@1,16; larger; sales at 99@1c. Rye, $1,35@1,45. Provisions steady, with good consumptive demand for Bacon, but not large sales nor any quotable change. Whisky in bond, 30@35c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Sales of 158 hhds. leaf tobacco at $5,25@$5,75. Flour advanced 25 cents. Wheat $2,05@2,10. Corn, shelled $1 delivered. Oats in bulk 55@60c. Rye $1,10. Mess pork $23,50. Bacon; shoulders 12½c for clear sides; 16½c for fancy. Hams 20@22c packed. Lard 12c. Cotton quiet at 24@25 cents.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraphto the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Petroleum refined 27½. Flour unchanged. Wheat red Southern $2,40. Rye advancing $1,40. Corn firm and scarce; sales 40,000 bu yellow $1,25; mixed western $1,23. Oats dull at 71.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Cotton flat at 26@26½. Flour superfine $9,00@9,25. Corn $1,05@1,10. Oats 60@65. Hay $22@25. Bran 16@18. Pork $26. Shoulders 13½@14; clear sides 16¾@17¼. Lard in tierces 13@13½.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 21.—Beef Cattle moderately active, at $6,00@6,90 for fair to good-shipping; Hogs moderately active, and 10 to 15c higher, for best grades; $6,30@6,50 for common to good. Smooth Sheep dull and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, August 21.—Flour active and steady at $11,25@11,50 for white. Wheat opened dull at $2,26 for No. 1 white, and declined closing weak at $2,23 on spot and $2,22 to arrive next week; extra white $2,36.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, August 21.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat active, but lower; sales at $1,97@1,99 for No. 1. Receipts—300 barrels Flour, 16,000 bush Wheat. Shipments—1,400 barrels Flour; no Wheat.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, August 21.—Flour active and steady. Grains scarce and quiet. Imports 12,000 bushels of wheat. Exports—75,000 bu

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 141¼.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 20, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is steady at 4@6 per cent. Sterling dull at 109¼@109¾. Gold a shade easier, opening at 141, declining to 140¾, and closing at 141¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are without decided change. Coupons of '81, 111; do, '62, 113¾; do. '64, 109; do. '65, 110¾; do. new, 107¾. Seven-Thirties, 107.

STOCKS.

Stocks are heavy and declining. At 5:30 prices were—Ohio Certificates; 26¼@26½; Canton, 48@48½; Cumberland, 30@35; Quicksilver, 27¼@27½; Mariposa, 10@10¼; Western Union, 42¼@42¾; Pacific Mail, 147½; Atlantic, 112¾. New York Central, 104½@105; Erio, 69¼@69¾; Hudson, 124½@125; Reading, 104@104½; Michigan Southern, 80¾@80¾; Illinois Central, 118¾@119¼; Pittsburgh, 91¾@92; Toledo, 121½@123¾; Northwestern, 44¾@45¾; preferred, 69; Fort Wayne, 103¾@104; Wabash, 45¾; Tennessee ex-coupons, 69¾@70¼; new, 64¾; Adams Express, 74¼@75; American, 73¾@75½; United States, 74¼@75; Wells, Fargo & Co., 66@66¾; Merchant's Union, 18@21.

MINING SHARES.

Mining Shares are quiet. Gregory, 6.75; Corydon, 1.10; Edre Hill, 200; Eldorado, 200 @205; Smith & Parmelee, 550; La Crosse, 83 @85; Quartz Hill, 180.

SUB TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts in the Subtreasury—$3,182,025. Payments, $1,501,033. Balance, $138,178,231.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, August 21—30 bxs pipes, 20 bdls handles, J D Thompson; 7 bbls culls, 18 do, McKee & Bros; 25 marble, Anderson, Boyd & Co; 8000 feet lumber, W W Rigdon & Co; 8 bxs starch, S Cooper & Co; 2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 1 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 30 bxs starch, Arbuckles & Co; 4 do do, J Conner; 25 do do, 3 crates do, Knox & Orr; 10 bxs 3 crates do, Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co; 20 bxs do 1 crate do, Shipton & Wallace; 25 bxs do, Shriver, Spencer & Co; 901 blooms iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 132 sks corn, 58 do oats, W Bingham 183 do oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 1 car kegs, J J Bender; 28 sks rye, J Glenn; 1 bx tobacco, K Miller; 7 firkins butter, 5 bbls eggs, 2 do apples, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 46 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 3 bbls apples, H Rea & Co; 40 do do, H Riddle; 64 do do, E B Thomas; 57 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 52 do do, Voigt & Co; 14 do do, 42 sks oats, McBane & Anjer; 220 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 3 bbls eggs, Sturgeon & Bro; 80 barrels flour, J Gardiner; 10 tons iron, Loomis & Collard; 10 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 167 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 10 tons pig iron, Nimick & Co; 650 bush oats, A J Hacan.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., August 21—2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 4 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 12 do iron ore, Schoenberger & Blair; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Laug; 297 do do, owner; 50 do do, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 200 sxs earthenware, A G Cubbage; 20 doz pails, Means & Coffin; 19 bbls apples, 50 bxs cheese, Voigt & Co; 2 pkgs bacon, 3 bbls apples, 3 kgs lard, H Lee jr; 8 dozen brooms, J A Renshaw; 3 sks coffee, J S Illsworth & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, Jas Murphy; 1 bbl bungs, Armstrong & Bro; 1 car flaxseed, J W Thurasby; 2 bbls eggs, S Cooper; 40 bxs cheese, H C Clemens; 24 bbls pearls, Bryce, Walker & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & Sholes; 1 car barrel headings, Ralya & Robertson; 3 bbls apples, T Mitchell; 100 do flour, Dan Wallace; 8 barrels vinegar, Arbuckles & Co; 50 tes lard, F Sellers & Co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., August 21—2 hhds tobacco, E Wormser & Co; 10 bbls linseed oil, T H Nevin & Co; 31 bbls apples, E M Jenkins; 1 case tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 77 sks oats, 58 do corn, J E Henry & Hood; 11 bbls apples, Voigt & Co; 6 sks seed, 1 bbl eggs, 30 sks wheat, Meanor & Harper; 22 do oats, F Shields; 1 car staves, G O'Neil; 1 pkg indo, F Kobes; 1 do corn, D Wallace; 25 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 25 do do, A H Childs; 35 bxs soap, Fort Wayne, 105 do do, 104; Wabash, 45¾; Tennessee ex-coupons, 69¾@70¼; new, 64¾; Adams Express, 74¼@75; American, 73¾@75½; United States, 74¼@75; Wells, Fargo & Co., 66@66¾; Merchant's Union, 18@21.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD August 21—177 bbls oil, Fisher & Bro; 1 car meats, Nimick & Co; 1 car stay, S M Kier & Co; 4 do do, Jones H Woodside; 17 sks rye, Keil & Ritchart; 64 do do, J S Finch; 31 do do, W J Meek; 1 barrel eggs, Hunt & Metzger; 2 do do, 2 bbls apples, 5 pkgs butter, J H Graham; 2 barrels eggs, 1 sack rags, Campe, Moye & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., August 21—74 sacks wheat, J & J Liggett & Co; 161 bbls paper, Markle, Dickson & Co; 1 car sand, A & D H Chambers; 2 do do, McCully & Co; 100 bbls flour, W J Armstrong; 45 sks corn, wheat, Gwynne & Stoneman; 45 do oats, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 2 sks flour, Newcomer, Goe & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 21—2 bbls eggs, Hahn & Hasley; 1 do do, 1 tub butter, E Heazleton; 3 doz pails, G Myers; 160 sks flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 98 bbls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 1 car straw, Hays & Robertson, 1 do do, J H Myers; 22 bgs oats, Stewart & Langenheim.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
AND NOTIONS,
A large assortment to select from, at less than Invoice Prices, to close consignment, at
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McCLELLAND'S OLD STAND.
N. B.—Furniture and Household Goods at Auction every Thursday.
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BONDS, STOCKS,
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Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold. y29

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Bills of all kinds solicited and promptly attended to. Best of references given. jy12

SIGN OF BLINDS.—JOHN A BROWN & CO., 116 SMITHFIELD STREET opposite the Postoffice, keep on hand, or make promptly to order, a variety of elegant Venetian Blinds—price $6.00 and upwards. New style of Window Shades, $1.50 and upwards. Colored Oil Cloths, Buff, Holland, Mats, Rugs, Ottomans, Rifnd and Picture Cords and Tassels, also at the same store, on hand or made to order, a fine stock of White and Calico Shirts, Collars, &c., for gentlemen's wear. mh15-y

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Orders promptly attended to. apl8:n98

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Which, wherever introduced, has met with universal success, will be sold on reasonable terms.
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A very large stock of
Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.,
In bloom, at the Oakland Greenhouses.
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FRED'K ALVATER & CO.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.
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FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,
Manufacture the best
CORDAGE,
OAKUM,
AND
TWINES, in every variety.
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Call or send for Circular. apl:p68

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose about twelve inches during Tuesday night and yesterday forenoon, the metal marks indicating thirty-five inches. About noon, however, it began to recede again, and we fear that the rise will not amount to much, unless there is a good deal more rain. This freshet, it appears, emanated in the Kiskaminitas and other streams at the lower end of the Allegheny, as the river has been falling at Oil City for a couple of days past. The weather last evening was cloudy and warm, with every appearance of more rain.

The Leni Leoti cleared for Parkersburg yesterday, the first departure down the Ohio for some time. The Linton, a new boat, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Ida Stockdale was expected to arrive at St. Louis from Fort Henton yesterday. The Indians, it seems, are getting very troublesome on the Upper Missouri—they fired several shots at the Ida on the 4th inst., but fortunately, inflicted no injury to either property or person. She has been on the Missouri River for over four months—made one round trip from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and two partial trips.

While passing down the Mississippi last week, General Sherman was terribly bothered by a band of minstrels who were on the steamer, and who persisted in singing all the Sherman songs that were ever written.

Some time ago the Empire took from Louisville a lot of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour, destined for New Orleans, with the privilege of reshipping. The flour was reshipped at Cairo on the barge line to New Orleans. A few days ago word was received by the Underwriters of Louisville from the owners of the flour, claiming damages on the whole lot. The barge line swamped the barge that contained the flour. Barge lines are profitable institutions.

The mate of the steamer John Kilgour became involved in a difficulty, at New Orleans, on Wednesday, with a number of colored stevedores belonging to the boat. The mate struck one of them with a hand spike, and he was struck in return. The mate afterward fired three shots from a revolver without effect, and was immediately arrested. Several of the stevedores were also arrested, and locked up on a charge of attempting to incite a riot. The cause of the affray seems to be that the stevedores claimed supper on the boat, to which they were not entitled.

A DECISION IN A COLLISION CASE.—The local inspectors of St. Louis, Vandeventer and Morgan, are models. They have decided the collision case of the Waverly and G. A. Thomson, near Fort Hartshaid, Missouri river, June 8th, 1867. In the first place they find that J. T. Doran, pilot of the ascending boat G. A. Thomson, could easily have avoided the boat, and erred in not crossing to the larg'r side; that —Jas. Kelley, pilot of the descending boat erred in not stopping his boat," and they wisely concluded to suspend each party's license.

The only improvement we can suggest to the above is that each pilot be fined two months wages, though the ruling of a Judge with liable for the faults may be equitable, and possibly may result in making all pilots good and responsible, or rather the association, so called, will take more pains in keeping their members all equal, or all equally good alike. By their rules they presume it, and by the Inspectors' ruling they have not, in this instance.

Capt. De Haven is in Memphis. The *Bulletin* says he appears much elated over the prospects for the successful accomplishment of his grand steamboat enterprise.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The water has hardly got low enough to compel an increase of freight rates. The Missouri, through its entire length, is still falling from four to six inches per day, but heavy rains have fallen above St. Joseph. The depth of water admits the passage of boats drawing five feet two inches, from Miami to St. Louis. The stern-wheel tin Falstaff, lately running to the mountains, has been sold for $10,000 to get the Upper Mississippi. A large number of lumber rafts are coming down here from the Upper Mississippi. The Grey Eagle recently towed here a raft of nearly two million feet. The saw-mill company from the mountains, is loading for Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Tuesday, says: Ida Rees is fitting out for St. Louis. Dr. J. C. Harrison, master of Rees' Nos. 2 and 3, has gone to Possum Creek and the piney knobs of the Sunrash on a hunting excursion. Benj. Crawford, Esq., of the Treasury Department, and Captain S. Devinney, Supervising Inspector for this district, have been in the city for several days. Capts. Jas W. Batchelor, John Baker and Andrew Robinson, jr., are receiving praise the Lawrence, belonging to the estate of the late Capt. John Bradley, at $12,500. The Leonidas was sold to the Grand Tower ferry, where she will remain until there is more water. All the local packet companies yesterday adopted the newstyle of bill of lading.]

P. H. Willis, engineer of the Ingomar, aged 32 years, was drowned on the 11th inst., near Plaquemine, Louisiana, by the breaking of the boat. The body was recovered and buried at Plaquemine on the same day. He leaves a wife and children.

A Memphis telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Monday, says: Fred. Morrison, a well-known river clerk, shot and killed a man named Williamson, in an altercation at Friar's Point, Mississippi, on Saturday; several shots were discharged. Morrison was wounded in the neck. The St. Patrick broke her shaft below here on Sunday. Capt. Hicks has purchased an interest in the Henry Ames. She enters the Memphis and New Orleans trade. Capt. Jas. Hall, of the *Avalanche*, Harry Beek, of the *Appeal*, and Frank Ward, of the White County *Record*, leave to-night to attend the Press party at Mammoth Cave.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Sunday, says: The opening of the ball at the Varieties on Quincy packets was the occasion yesterday of quite an entertainment on the wharf, and as the hour of departure approached the crowd on the square might have been seen wending their way towards the upper end of the wharf, where a good view of the steamers might be had. Punctual to the minute, at 4 p. m. the Tom Fisher cast off her fastenings, backed out into the stream, and started on her voyage. After she had fairly cleared the wharf-boat, the Liberty Johnson, sorted on the Upper Mississippi, swung out and followed after. Ten minutes per, which had by this time secured a start of some two or three hundred